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 and Mrs. J. F. Colson.

THE Everglades News

PUBLISHED ON FRIDAY

A Democratic Newspaper

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Paul Rardin—Editor & Publisher

FOLKS HE DIDN'T KNOW

An amusing story was told by the writer the other day by the father of a little boy who took a notion he didn't care to go to Sunday school any more. He was asked if he didn't like his teacher. He said, "Very much. And he liked the singing, and he liked to be with the penitents, and he liked to march with his class into the church auditorium to the tune of 'Oswald Christian Soldiers'."

"Then just what is the matter," his father persisted.

The boy frowned thoughtfully trying, it was obvious, to find words to explain himself. Finally he said, "It's Noah, I think, or maybe it's Moses. I do get so tired of hearing them tell about Noah's ark and about Moses' staff. I don't think I'd like to go."

And this father just happened to be understanding enough not to laugh at the youngster. By some chance, questioning the boy, he found that the boy was getting tired of hearing them tell about Noah's ark and about Moses' staff.

The remark reminded us of a rhyming paragraph that went the rounds a number of years ago. We don't happen to have it, complete, but it ran something like this:

"Last eve I sought a church and heard a gifted pastor preach the Word. He talked of men whose days were over two thousand years ago or more. He talked of kings whose bones were dust, whose scepters were reduced to rust, so long ago their stories seem like fragments of a summer dream. He said no word for those who strive in this old world, intense, alive, who fight their battles every day. Obscurely, in their secret lives, I just as soon be in the dark concerning Father Noah's Ark."

care, not for the tents of Babel or Joseph's corn of Jona's whale. I want to hear my pastor talk about the people on this block, whose lives are full of slings and snarls whose problems often break their hearts. —McBourne Times.

THE AMATEUR

We may grant that the "amateur" in crime should ordinarily be dealt with more leniently than the hardened professional, but he should be treated with an eye not only to punishment but to rehabilitation, that he should be given another chance in life. But it is hard to see how this argument can be stretched to cover crimes as heinous as the carefully-plotted murder of a five-year-old child.

Suppose Franklin Pierce McCall is young; suppose he has never been in trouble before; suppose his crime was planned in a singularly "amateur" manner. If, nevertheless, was a crime of the seriousness of which and of the penalty for failure of which no man could possibly have been unaware. Any mind which could methodically weigh the plans and prospects of a crime kidnapping for more than two weeks is a mind upon the rehabilitation of which we cannot count.

It is the very unattractiveness of McCall's crime which is the best argument for insisting that he be in the electric chair. We can more or less calculate in advance the course of the professional criminal mind. But the flight of an "amateur" mind that could conceive and carry out a cash kidnapping for instance that he did by humankind. It is the more dangerous because it is unpredictable. Where, and in what guise, someone would its next aberration break out?

We must never lose sight of the fact that life imprisonment in Florida does not mean imprisonment for life. The average sentence served by Florida-life-termers is somewhere in the neighborhood of seven years. There is not a lifer in Raftord today if we are not mistaken, who has served more than 15 years.

A collection of McCall's sentence would mean that McCall would be walking among children again at some future time. He might not molest them another time—but, knowing what we do

of his record, do we want to take the chance?

Regardless of any sympathy we may have with the condemned man's family, it is painfully apparent that the only way to assure life to our own children is to give to such as McCall—Miami Daily News.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

By Russell Kay.

If some bozo were to step up to you on the street and ask if you know anything about a guy named Hernandez Mendez de Soto y Gutierrez Cardenas, you would probably retort with a look as blank as a Fourth of July cartridge and wonder how much it really amounted to in American money.

But a gentleman by that name (or maybe I should say "them") once held the exalted position of governor of Florida. He wasn't elected to the office—he just assumed the title and held it until the time of his death.

We know him today by the more abbreviated name of Hernandez de Soto and in order that proper tribute might be paid him on the 100th anniversary of his landing in Florida, a special commission three years ago dug into the records and gave all the information possible concerning this illustrious Spaniard and his famed Expedition.

Everlasting among ancient and modern records of Spanish history, the two Americas, the commission patiently and diligently dug out facts and information which was checked and re-checked, collated, verified and finally assembled bit by bit in its proper relation to weave the amazing colorful and interesting story of the life and adventures of the great explorer.

Honoring Hernandez de Soto Florida will stage a great exposition and historical pageant at Tampa January 31 to February 15, to be known as the Pan-American Hernandez de Soto Exposition, and during this period will re-enact in as detailed and accurate a manner as possible the arrival of the Spaniard.

Ships loaded after those actually used by De Soto will drop anchor in Tampa Bay. From them will emerge a horde of eager adventurers. Garbed in helmet and armor, bearing the standards of ancient Spain and the rugged cross of Christ, soldiers, priests and slaves will form the landing party. On shore, Indians wear and curious will await their arrival. Thus will the glory, glamour and romance of the Latin conqueror of Florida be portrayed with parade and pageant of the past that will contrast itself against the skyline of modern steel and concrete that today is Tampa.

From Central and South America will come exhibits from 21 Latin American countries to formulate a great Hernandez de Soto Pan American exposition that will occupy the present fair grounds of the Florida State Fair and be supplemented with several new buildings.

ings and many unique and interesting features.

Participating in the event, the federal government has appointed Dr. Alexander V. Day, United States Commissioner of the Pan American Hernandez de Soto Exposition, and has appropriated \$100,000 toward making this celebration of the 400th anniversary of the landing of De Soto, an occurrence long to be remembered.

Plans call for the issuance of a special commemorative postage stamp and a commemorative coin, the nationwide circulation of which will serve to publicize the event to all. It is further hoped that many of the participating South American and Central American nations will likewise authorize the issuance of postage commemorating the anniversary and an effort is being made to bring sizable delegations from each of these countries to Tampa for the celebration and exposition.

Prayer services Thursday evening 7:30. B. Y. P. J. Sunday evening 7:00. P. H. O. P. J. Sunday evening 7:00. Morning Worship—11:00 o'clock. P. H. O. P. J. Sunday evening 7:00. P. H. O. P. J. Sunday evening 7:00. P. H. O. P. J. Sunday evening 7:00.

Florida's newest tourist attraction opened last St. Augustine this week: Marino Studios at Marineland, one of the most unique and interesting sight centers of the public, where giant sea monsters in huge tanks swim about while visitors watch through convenient glass panels.

The cooperation of the 100th anniversary of the adoption of Florida's first constitution, which will occur at Port St. Joe, December 7, to 10, next.

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AT THE Churches

CANAL POINT BAPTIST CHURCH

(In Woman's Club Building)
S. B. Jordan, Pastor
Sunday school, 10:00 a. m.
Classes for all ages. C. B. Jones is our superintendent.
Prayer services at 11:00 a. m.
Sermon by the pastor.

SOUTH BAY BAPTIST CHURCH

S. B. Jordan, Pastor
Revival services continue each evening at 8:00 o'clock and Sunday morning, 11:00 o'clock. Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Head are assisting the pastor.
Prayer services Thursday evening 7:30.

PALM BEACH METHODIST

Rev. Fred L. Martin, Pastor
We begin services at 10:00 a. m. Sunday school, 9:45 o'clock. Morning Worship—11:00 o'clock. P. H. O. P. J. Sunday evening 7:00. P. H. O. P. J. Sunday evening 7:00. P. H. O. P. J. Sunday evening 7:00.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Belle Glade
Rev. W. J. McDaniel, Pastor
10 a. m.—Bible School, H. E. Jones, superintendent.
11 a. m.—Morning worship.
7 p. m.—Baptist Young People's union.

COMMUNITY METHODIST CHURCH

(Canal Point)
M. A. Soper, Pastor
Sunday school, 10 a. m.; N. J. Mason, superintendent.
Morning worship, 10:00 a. m.
Epworth League 7 p. m.; Mrs. F. O. McDonald, president.
Evening service, 7:30 p. m.
Church night, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.

CATHOLIC SERVICES

Father J. F. Walsh, Pastor
Mass every Sunday at St. Mary's church in Pahokee at 10:30 a. m.
Mass every Sunday at St. Margaret's church at 8:30 a. m.

COMMUNITY CHURCH

(South Bay)
Alva B. Peck, Pastor
10 a. m. Sunday school, Mrs. H. C. Willett, superintendent.
11 a. m. morning worship.
7 p. m. Evening service.

CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

Pahokee
Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.
Morning worship, 11 a. m.
Young people's meeting, 7:30 p. m.
Mid-week prayer meeting Thursday, 8 p. m.

BELLE GLADE COMMUNITY CHURCH

Rev. J. O. Jameson, Pastor
Sunday school, 10 a. m.
Morning service, 11 a. m.
Senior and Intermediate leagues, 7:30 p. m.
Church choir practice Wednesday, 8 p. m.
Ladies Aid meets second and fourth Wednesdays.
Kings Heralds 2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Sunday school council first Monday of each month.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Pahokee
S. F. Beard, Pastor
Sunday school, W. H. Kendrick, superintendent, 9:45 a. m.
Morning worship 11:00 a. m.
B. T. U. all departments 7:00 p. m.
Evening worship 7:30 p. m.
Prayer service Wednesdays at 8:00 p. m.
Choir rehearsals Fridays 7:30.

WEATHER

Temperature and rainfall at Canal Point, Fla., for week ending June 19, 1938.

June	Max.	Min.	Rain
12	85	67	14
13	88	62	58
14	94	67	15
15	85	65	22
16	88	61	27
17	88	68	6.13

LEGAL NOTICES

IN TESTAMENTARY MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES H. HARRIS, DECEASED. ORDER OF PUBLICATION. MARGARET AGNES THOMPSON, Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO ROBERT TIGHE, DEFENDANT

TO ROBERT TIGHE, DEFENDANT. ORDER OF PUBLICATION. MARGARET AGNES THOMPSON, Plaintiff.

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Key West is preparing to enter the largest crowd in its history July 2, 3 and 4, when the celebration of the official opening of the \$30,000,000 Overseas Highway occurs. The United States government and Cuban government will participate by sending planes and naval vessels to the city while dignitaries from both countries will take part in the three day fiesta.

More money will be spent in newspapers than in other media in advertising the coming Pan American Hernandez de Soto Exposition.

WANTED

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE

Have you been reading the Miami Herald? If so, you have seen the advertisements of RAMY SOUTHEASTERN, INC., and have read of the wonderful discovery of Charles R. Pierce, attorney and former Acting Chief Forester of the U. S. Government, who found the way to process and spin ramie fiber 100% on conventional American textile machinery.

Have you been reading the Florida Grower? If so, you know the ramie story and what ramie means as a crop for Florida and all of the South.

Ramie, the world's strongest and oldest fiber, is 8-13 times stronger than cotton, and it won't mildew—a perennial plant which is freezeproof, pestproof and does particularly well in low, moist lands. Ramie, made up into cloth by hand, was used to wrap the mummies of Egypt. Sailcloth made of it has been used in one family continuously for more than one hundred years. Ramie makes up into most any cloth and has an enormous demand.

The world has wanted mechanically-spun and woven ramie for many years and now it can have such a product. All Miami and vicinity is talking of ramie. South Florida is to have a ramie-processing plant. It's a great thing for South Florida. One of the nation's leading agriculturists—the Honorable Fred S. Burnell—who for many years was ranking member of the Committee on Agriculture in the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., and father of that all-important Burnell Act is President of the Company. A man who for many years was a trustee and director in a forty-million dollar bank is Treasurer. The man who financed the Gandy Bridge over Tampa Bay is General Manager. More than twenty-five South Floridians are stockholders.

We want a representative or two in your community. The man or woman selected must be of good appearance and thoroughly responsible. Must be able to furnish unquestionable local references. We will send a man to meet applicants at any place named by them.

This position is one of importance to us and a good connection for the right person. Write for a copy of the Florida Grower. Write all of the details as to why you think you can represent us in your district. Address The Manager

RAYE SOUTHEASTERN, INC.

1202 Ingraham Bldg.
MIAMI, FLORIDA

KOMER'S
COULTER BEARING
BEST ON THE MARKET
TIMKEN ROLLER BEARINGS. FITS ANY COULTER
KOMER MACHINE SHOP
Pahokee

Loans F.H.A. Loans
Loans To Repair
Loans To Re-Roof
Loans To Repaint
Title LI Loans - For New Homes or Commercial Building
FROM 10 TO 25 YEARS TO REPAY
The above are based only on your ability to Qualify Under the Housing Act
CALL US
ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE
Arthur Wels Lumber Co.
Phone 2591
Pahokee

In Belle Glade
FOLKS HAVE LEARNED TO VISIT
The Hardware Store
They know they'll find it here if it is to be found in a modern hardware store.
Check Fans
Your Summer Needs Today and Of Every Size to Meet Your
Then Pay Our Store A Visit. Need. See them Today.
BETZNER
BELLE GLADE

Everglades, "Sugarland of Florida," Proclaimed To Be The Greatest Potential Producing Area In The World Today

Sugar supplies 13 per cent of man's physical energy, hence is a most vital food. Because of that "All Florida" desires to acquaint its readers with an area and industry which can be built into one of Florida's major sources of income.

Out in the Everglades—63 miles west of Palm Beach—lies the prosperous little town of Clewiston. Quite frequently, in the towns around Lake Okechobee, you will hear Clewiston called "Sugartown" and indeed, it is a fitting name.

Driving west from Palm Beach, over route 25, long before you reach Canal Point, you find yourself between enormous areas of waving cane. The huge pump houses maintain water controls at the right level to insure crops of cane that are truly phenomenal.

From Canal Point, south over route 143 until one reaches Belle Glade and again picks up route 25, there are occasional cane fields including those grown by the Florida State farm near Belle Glade.

West of Belle Glade through South Bay and Lake Harbor, on to Clewiston—19 miles—is never out of sight of unending fields of cane.

At Clewiston the points of interest are the giant sugar mills and work shops, the neat homes of the employees, the well-kept villages of the field workers, the offices and service buildings of the sugar company, good stores, housed in attractive buildings, a brand new 85-room hotel with every modern appointment, thousands of acres of

lusciant growing sugar cane to the south and west of town, and, last, but no means least, some of the finest bass fishing in the world. In Lake Okechobee, which is just over the levee from Clewiston.

Draws Interesting Group

In the offices, at the plant, in the stores and in the spacious homes and porches of the new Clewiston Inn, you will meet some very interesting people, for they come from far and near to see and to learn. The technology of sugar production involves many phases of scientific knowledge and application, and the men who apply this knowledge, also those who come to consult with them, prove interesting and entertaining.

In season, each day the huge mills grind 5,000 tons of cane. Each grinding season, from early fall to early spring, for about 100 to 120 days, more than 500,000 tons of cane give up the juices which eventually become sugar.

Forty-eight thousand, nine hundred and thirty-six tons—or 97,372,000 pounds—of 96-degree sugar went into bags from the 1937 harvest, and this great industry began when F. E. Bryant and associates moved a second-hand, six-roll mill into the area upon barges in 1923.

This original mill could, under favorable conditions, grind about one-seventh of the present output of the town.

The important thing is that from this modest beginning has grown the largest sugar mill and operation in the United States.

The United States Sugar Corporation owns many thousands of acres of land, which have been placed and are maintained under efficient water control. They have put thousands of acres into cultivation and given employment to thousands of people. They have put their employees into good, clean homes.

They have provided educational and recreational facilities for their employees. They ask no aid from any government and they pay their way and bring millions of dollars to Florida. They have shown the way to proper cultivation and production upon land particularly favorable to cane and similar crops. They want to go on in their work of development and production, but they are today "ham-

pered" by "hog-tied" by ridiculous restrictions, imposed from Washington, which, for some "half-baked" reason, give insular possessions and foreign countries the bulk of the great American sugar market.

Government Restricts Production

We have said that sugar supplies 13 per cent of man's energy, and "believe it or not," sugar is the only vital food which this country exports to the extent of 75 per cent of our national requirements. In recent years the federal government has prohibited the distribution of sugar from in continental United States in excess of 28 per cent of our requirements, the balance of our market being given to foreign countries and insular possessions.

World sugar prices for many years have been so low that all producers, selling at such prices have sustained losses, and yet the chief of the sugar section of the agricultural adjustment administration, on August 9, 1937, told the Finance Committee of the United States Senate that, using world prices as a base, the excess cost to the American sugar consumer in 1936 was \$313,000,000 and that the benefit of this excess cost to the world was \$122,000,000.

When we think of the very low standards of living and the almost total absence of the comforts of life among the people of these foreign countries and insular possessions, it seems not only strange but ridiculous that such very large bounties are given the sugar producers in these areas and the giving of such bounties is blamed on continental producers. Those people who would deprive Americans of their livelihood in the production of their own necessities of life, as that others may exploit labor in other parts of the world, apparently stop at nothing to accomplish their selfish ends.

The reasons advanced for the necessity of limiting our own production of our own sugar requirements include the claim that our own limited world trade, and thus reduces our agricultural exports. One of the most striking pheno-

mena disclosed by League of Nations, "World Economic Survey for 1935-36," is that of world-wide production of foodstuffs in the United States.

The index of total production in the world as a whole has not greatly changed in the last eight years. It stood at 104 in 1929 and was still 104 in 1935, having never risen 106 or fallen below 103 in the intervening years.

Many Kinds of Sugar

Sugar is of many kinds, the principal forms being sucrose, which is the form of sugar we use most frequently; glucose, an inversion of sucrose; dextrose, from corn and other grains; fructose, the sugar of various fruits, and levulose, from honey and certain vegetables.

The beginning of sugar-cane is lost in antiquity, but it is generally concerned that it was first grown in India. Chinese history mentions sugar about 800 B. C. Alexander the Great carried the "honey-bearing reed" to Europe.

The Nestorians planted sugar in Persia in the sixth century, and during the seventh century, sugar was part of the loot of Heralius, the Byzantine Emperor.

There are many kinds of sugar cane, the majority of which may be regarded as varieties of species hybrids. Some five true species of saccharum are now recognized by botanists.

The cultivated types, such as are grown in the Everglades, are distinguished by a number of features including color of internodes, shapes of buds, earliness of maturity and other characteristics.

The stem of sugar cane is solid with joints at regular intervals. The tissue consists of thin-walled cells almost completely filled with sap in which is stored the dissolved cane sugar manufactured by nature.

Sugar cane grows almost exclusively in the tropical and subtropical belts on both sides of the equator, the three most essential factors being fertile soil, hot sunshine and ample moisture. These factors account for the extraordinary sucrose achieved in growing sugar cane in the Everglades.

In some areas, such as the Hawaiian Islands, it takes as long as two years to grow mature cane while in other areas, like Louisiana,

the cane seldom, if ever, reaches maximum maturity. In the Everglades sugar cane usually matures in one year, and it was principally for this reason that the United States Department of Agriculture placed its experimental station in the Everglades for the development of new canes for Louisiana.

In Louisiana the canes are only good for two crops; in other areas like Cuba, they are good for 10 to 12 crops. Sugar cane in the Everglades is good for seven or eight years.

Drainage Essential Factor

The first step in the preparation of Everglades land for sugar culture is the provision for drainage and water-control. These facilities of field ditches, laterals, subditches and canals and pumps for the transfer of excess water to main arterial canals. The fields are next underlaid with "mole drains" on 15-foot centers, running from field ditch to field ditch, at a depth of about three feet; these drains are constructed through the use of an iron "mole," which is pulled through the soil, leaving behind it a six-inch diameter hole or drain.

These mole-drains are for the purpose of providing means for controlling the height of the water table that underlies all the Everglades.

After the land is cleared of its growth of native vegetation, the soil is aerated by means of rotary plowing and, after "resting" for some time, is plowed and planted. Soil is not used in sugar-cane planting, but the cane stem itself is planted in long pieces and out of each node or eye a "shoot" with shoots and root system develops. The planted area is carefully cultivated and in 12 months the cane is ready for harvesting. In the Everglades, it is unnecessary to replant the fields each year because as soon as the matured cane is cut, new canes begin to grow from the old underground rhizomes.

When a field is ready to harvest a crew of men enter the field with large knives called "machetes." A swing of the machete cuts the cane close to the ground, another swing clears the stalk of leaves or "trash," and a third swing "tops" it. The stripped stalk is then placed in a pile, from which it is loaded into wagons equipped with crawler tracks.

Upon arrival at the sugar house the loaded car is spotted on the "waiting siding," and just before it is emptied the contents are again weighed. From the scales the car is moved to a hydraulically operated tilting table where, after being emptied into the cane receiving pit. From the receiving pit the cane moves rapidly by means of conveyors to shaking knives which shred it, and then to the crusher where most of the juice is extracted, after which it passes through a "train" of six sets of three rollers, each so as to extract the balance of the juice. The fiber, or "bagasse," which remains after all the juice is extracted, is burned as fuel under the boilers to supply the power of operating the sugar house and the steam used in the processes.

Excess Water Is Removed

From the crusher "rolls and fiber" the juices are passed through a liming treatment and brought to boiling point in juice heaters, after which the "juices" are clarified and passed to the crystallizer pans. After crystallization, the molasses is removed in "centrifugals" and the raw sugar delivered to storage bins to await packing in bags of 325 pounds each for shipment to the refinery.

The huge plant at Clewiston is a model of cleanliness and efficient operation.

Molasses, too, is an important factor in the process of sugar manufacture. Trainloads of both sugar and molasses leave Clewiston each day in season.

Over many thousands of acres in the Everglades the growing of sugar could be carried on with unusual profit to the growers, providing ridiculous penalties and limitations were not imposed.

In sugar, readers, there is more than sweetness. There is profit, employment for hundreds of thousands of people, if we could and would follow that sound doctrine established by the founders of this great nation—The American Producer.—The Miami Herald.

Chain Stores In Jacksonville Must Pay State's Taxes

JACKSONVILLE, June 23 (Special)—State Comptroller J. M. Lee won another vital skirmish in his two year battle to collect \$45,000 of chain store taxes from Jacksonville's major and political boss—George Blume—when Circuit Judge DeWitt Gray vacated an injunction restraining Sheriff Rex Sweatt from selling the stores under a Comptroller's warrant issued last November.

The judge upheld the form and text of the warrant and in a lengthy opinion ruled that the method of operation left no doubt that Blume's Whidden C & H Stores constituted a chain.

Monday, however, the Supreme Court threw another hurdle in the way when it halted the sale at least until Friday to give Blume an opportunity to appeal.

Sheriff Sweatt was dismantling the twenty-odd stores and moving the merchandise to a warehouse where it was to be sold August 1.

Comptroller Lee stated today that he will insist that the court require Blume to put up a bond for the full amount of the tax due and the costs.

The comptroller's investigators have checked Blume's activities from Florida to New York and Washington to uncover evidence that he was operating a chain of stores and attempted to prove the fact by tax returns and other legal documents filed by Blume elsewhere as well as by actions here.

Judge Gray left no room for mistaking his findings in his opinion which pointed out several ridiculous conflicts in the testimony of Blume's own witnesses.

The Florida Motor Lines, Seaboard Air Line and Florida East Coast Railway have all announced that they will provide adequate service for all who wish to attend the Fiesta and Highway opening celebration at Key West, July 24.

Special motor bus service will operate from Miami to Key West over the new highway, with train and bus connections at Miami.

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